

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1826.

[NO. 86.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Lost.

ON Saturday, the 13th instant, between the dwelling-house of the subscriber and Charlotte, a bundle of papers, among which were the following:—One note on Thomas P. Berryhill, for \$27 83, dated August 23, 1823; one do. on Walter Faries, with Thomas I. Grier as security, for \$35, dated January 1, 1823; one do. on Alexander J. Porter, for \$10, date not recollected; a receipt of Robert Sloan, for a note of \$12, placed in his hands for collection; and one other paper, of no use to any person but the owner. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, as payment is stopped.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.
May 16, 1826. 3186

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. 3180

The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair; the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.
Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 79tf

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.
Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina, Iredeil County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredeil, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONSON, Clk.
3m91—price adv. \$4.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," by SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

Boston Newspapers.—In Boston there are now printed four daily, three tri-weekly, seven semi-weekly, and fifteen weekly, newspapers—in all twenty-nine. The whole number of papers issued at one publication by all the newspaper establishments amount to 41,643. The whole number of papers printed in one week is 69,966. There are 19,172 sheets circulated on Saturday, upwards of two thousand more than on any other day in the week.

The above facts are gathered from an article in the "Boston News Letter and City Record."

It is storied of a French governor, who understood no law, and was by his post obliged to hear and determine causes, that he did it by the decision of the dice: for having judiciously heard both sides, he threw a main betwixt the plaintiff and defendant; and to which ever the dice gave it, he decided it; and with that success, that his justice gained great reputation.

A barrister observed to a learned brother in Court, the other morning, that he thought his whiskers were very unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

Dr. J. D. Boyd,

INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of

MEDICINES,

which he is willing to warrant are genuine; and will sell upon as reasonable terms as any person can purchase in Charleston, at the retail prices.

3186

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136

ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book accounts, will please call and settle their accounts by cash or note. I would prefer the cash; but a note will do, provided I have some security of receiving payment in a reasonable time. I have taken into view the pressure of the times, and am disposed to give every indulgence I can, consistent with my situation. I hope this notice will be attended to, as it is disagreeable for me to be compelled to make collection forcibly.

SAML. M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 6189.

For Sale.

A GOOD, strong, neat family CARRIAGE and HARNESS for sale. It has been used awhile, and shall go low. Apply at this office.

May 17, 1826. 4187

Watch and Clock Repairing.

BENJ. COHEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, next door north of Mr. Harris' store, where he solicits a share of public patronage. Clocks and Watches will be repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to keep time.

Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 3186

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredeil county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 572 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experience has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

82tf

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

[Continued from last page.]

It has been said, in the course of this debate, to have been a loose and vague declaration. It was, I believe, sufficiently studied. I have understood, from good authority, that it was considered, weighed, & distinctly & decidedly approved by every one of the President's advisers, at the time. Our Government could not adopt, on that occasion, precisely the course which England had taken. England threatened the immediate recognition of the Provinces, if the Allies should take part with Spain against them.—We had already recognized them. It remained, therefore, only for our Government to say how we should consider a combination of the Allied Powers, to effect objects in America, as affecting ourselves; and the message was intended to say, what it does say, that we should regard such combination as dangerous to us. Sir, I agree with those who maintain the proposition, and contend against those who deny it, that the message did mean something; that it meant much; and I maintain, against both, that the declaration effected much good, answered the end designed by it, did great honor to the foresight and the spirit of the government, and that it cannot now be taken back, retracted, or annulled, without disgrace. It met, sir, with the entire concurrence, and the hearty approbation of the country. The tone which it uttered found a corresponding response in the breasts of the free people of the United States. That people saw, and they rejoiced to see, that, on a fit occasion, our weight had been thrown into the right scale, and that, without departing from our duty, we had done something useful, and something effectual for the cause of civil liberty. One general glow of exultation—one universal feeling of the gratified love of liberty—one conscious and proud perception of consideration which the country possessed of the respect and honor which belonged to it—pervaded all bosoms. Possibly the public enthusiasm went too far; it certainly did go far. But, sir, the sentiment which this declaration inspired was not confined to ourselves. Its force was felt every where by all those who could understand its object, and foresee its effect. In that very House of Commons, of which the gentleman from South-Carolina has spoken with such commendation, how was it there received? Not only, sir, with approbation, but, I may say, with no little enthusiasm. While the leading minister expressed his entire concurrence in the sentiments and opinions of the American President, his distinguished competitor in that popular body, less restrained by official decorum, more at liberty to give utterance to the feelings of the occasion, declared that no event had ever created greater joy, exultation, and gratitude, among all the free men in Europe; that he felt pride in being connected, by blood and language, with the people of the United States; that the policy disclosed by the message, became a great, a free, and an independent nation; and that he hoped his own country would be prevented by no mean pride, or paltry jealousy, from following so noble and glorious an example.

It is doubtless true, as I took occasion to observe the other day, that this declaration must be considered as founded on our rights, and to spring mainly from a regard to their preservation. It did not commit us at all events to take up arms, on any indication of hostile feelings by the powers of Europe towards South America. If, for example, all the States of Europe had refused to trade with South America, until her States should return to their former allegiance, that would have furnished no cause of interference to us. Or if an armament had been furnished by the allies to act against provinces the most remote from us, as Chili or Buenos Ayres, the distance of the scene of action diminishing our apprehension of danger, and diminishing also our means of effectual interposition, might still have left us to content ourselves with remonstrance. But a very different case would have arisen, if an army, equipped and maintained by these powers, had been landed on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and commenced the war in our own immediate neighborhood. Such an event might justly be regarded as dangerous to ourselves, and, on that ground, to have called for decided and immediate interference by us. The sentiments and the policy announced by the declaration, thus understood, were, therefore, in strict conformity to our duties and our interest.

Sir, I look on the message of December, 1823, as forming a bright page in our history. I will neither help to erase it, or tear it out; nor shall it be by any act of mine, blurred or blotted. It did honor to the sagacity of the Government, and I will not distinguish that honor. It elevated the hopes, and gratified the patri-

otism of the people. Over these hopes I will not bring a mildew; nor will I put that gratified patriotism to shame.

But how should it happen, sir, that there should now be such a new-born fear, on the subject of this declaration? The crisis is over; the danger is past. At the time it was made, there was real ground for apprehension: now there is none. It was then possible, perhaps not improbable, that the allied powers might interfere with America. There is now no ground for any such fear. Most of the gentlemen who have now spoken on the subject, were at that time here. They all heard the declaration. Not one of them complained. And yet, now, when all danger is over, we are vehemently warned against the sentiments of the declaration.

To avoid this apparent inconsistency, it is, however, contended, that new force has been recently given to this declaration. Of this, I see no evidence whatever. I see nothing in any instructions or communications from our government changing the character of that declaration in any degree. There is, as I have before said, in one of Mr. Poinsett's letters, an inaccuracy of expression. If he has recited correctly his conversation with the Mexican minister, he did go too far: farther than any instruction warranted. But, taking his whole correspondence together, it is quite manifest that he had deceived nobody, nor has he committed the country. On the subject of a pledge, he put the Mexican minister entirely right. He stated to him, distinctly, that this government had given no pledge which others could call upon it to redeem. What could be more explicit? Again, sir: it is plain that Mexico thought us under no greater pledge than England: for the letters to the English and American ministers, requesting interference, were in precisely the same words. When this passage in Mr. Poinsett's letter was first noticed, we were assured there was & must be some other authority for it. It was confidently said he had instructions, authorizing it, in his pocket. It turns out otherwise. As little ground is there to complain of anything in the Secretary's letter to Mr. Poinsett. It seems to me to be precisely what it should be. It does not, as has been alleged, propose any co-operation between the government of Mexico and our own. Nothing like it. It instructs our ministers to bring to the notice of the Mexican government the line of policy which we have marked out for ourselves—acting on our own grounds, and for our own interests; and to suggest to that government, acting on its own ground, and for its own interests, the propriety of following a similar course. Here, sir, is no alliance, nor even any co-operation.

So, again, as to the correspondence which refers to the appearance of the French fleet in the West-India seas. Be it remembered, that our government was contending, in the course of this correspondence with Mexico, for an equality in matters of commerce. It insisted on being placed, in this respect, on the same footing as the other South-American States. To enforce this claim, our known friendly sentiments towards Mexico, as well as to the rest of the new States, were suggested—and properly suggested. Mexico was reminded of the timely declaration which had been made of these sentiments.—She was reminded that she herself had been well inclined to claim the benefit resulting from that declaration, when a French fleet appeared in the neighbouring seas; and she was referred to the course adopted by our government on that occasion, with an intimation that she might learn from it how the same government would have acted if other possible contingencies had happened. What is there, in all this, of any renewed pledge, or what is there of anything beyond the true line of our policy? Do gentlemen mean to say that the communication made to France, on this occasion, was improper? Do they mean to repel and repudiate that declaration? That declaration was, that we could not see Cuba transferred from Spain to another European power. If the House mean to contradict that—be it so. If it do not, then, as the government had acted properly in this case, it did furnish ground to believe it would act properly, also, in other cases, when they arose. And the preference to this incident or occurrence by the Secretary, was pertinent to the argument which he was pressing on the Mexican government.

I have here a word to say on the subject of the declaration against European colonization in America. The late President seems to have thought the occasion used by him for that purpose to be a proper one for the open avowal of a principle which had already been acted on. Great and practical inconveniences, it was feared, might be apprehended, from the establishment of new colonies in A-

merica, having a European origin, or a European connexion. Attempts of that kind, it was obvious, might possibly be made, amidst the changes that were taking place in Mexico, as well as in the more southern States. Mexico bounds us, on a vast length of line, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. There are many reasons why it should not be desired by us, that an establishment, under the protection of a different power, should occupy any portion of that space. We have a general interest, that through all the vast territories rescued from the dominion of Spain, our commerce might find its way, protected by treaties with Governments existing on the spot. These views, and others of a similar character, rendered it highly desirable to us, that these new States should settle it, as a part of their policy, not to allow colonization within their respective territories. True indeed, we did not need their aid to assist us in maintaining such a course for ourselves; but we had an interest in their assertion and support of the same principle as applicable to their own Territories.

I now proceed, Mr. Chairman, to a few remarks on the subject of Cuba, the most important point of our foreign relations. It is the hinge on which interesting events may possibly turn. I pray gentlemen to review their opinions on this subject before they fully commit themselves. I understood the honorable member from South Carolina to say, that if Spain chose to transfer this island to any power in Europe, she had a right to do so, and we could not interfere to prevent it. Sir, this is a delicate subject. I hardly feel competent to treat it as it deserves; and I hardly feel willing to state here all that I think about it. I must, however, dissent from the opinion of the gentleman from S. Carolina. The rights of nations, on subjects of this kind, are necessarily very much modified by circumstances. Because England or France could not rightfully complain of the transfer of Florida to us, it by no means follows, as the gentleman supposes, that we could not complain of the cession of Cuba to one of them. The plain difference is, that the transfer of Florida to us was not dangerous to the safety of either of those nations, nor fatal to any of their great and essential interests. Proximity of position, neighborhood, whatever augments the power of injuring and annoying, very properly belong to the consideration of all cases of this kind. The greater or less facility of access itself is of consideration in such questions, because it brings, or may bring, weighty consequences with it. It justifies, for these reasons, and on these grounds, what otherwise might never be thought of. By negotiation with a foreign power, Mr. Jefferson obtained a province. Without any alteration of our constitution, we have made it part of the United States, and its Senators and Representatives, now coming from several States, are here among us. Now, sir, if, instead of being Louisiana, his had been one of the provinces of Spain proper, or one of her South-American colonies, he must have been a madman, that should have proposed such an acquisition. A high conviction of its convenience, arising from proximity, and from close natural connection, alone reconciled the country to the measure. Considerations of the same sort have weight in other cases.

An honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. Wickliffe,) argues, that although we might rightfully prevent another power from taking Cuba from Spain, by force, yet if Spain should choose to make the voluntary transfer, we should have no right whatever to interfere.—Sir, this is a distinction without a difference.—If we are likely to have contention about Cuba, let us first well consider what our rights are, and not commit ourselves. And sir, if we have any right to interfere at all, it applies as well to the case of a peaceable as to that of a forcible transfer. If nations be at war, we are not judges of the question of right, in that war; we must acknowledge, in both parties, the mutual right of attack, and the mutual right of conquest. It is not for us to set bounds to their belligerent operations, so long as they do not affect ourselves. Our right to interfere, sir, in any such case, is but the exercise of the right of reasonable and necessary self-defence. It is a high and delicate exercise of that right, one not to be made but on grounds of strong and manifest reason, justice, and necessity. The real question is, whether the possession of Cuba by a great maritime power of Europe, would seriously endanger our own immediate security, or our essential interests. I put the question, sir, in the language of some of the best considered state papers of modern times. The general rule of national law, is unquestionably against interference, in the transactions of other States. There are, however, acknowledged exceptions, growing out of circumstances and founded in those circumstances. These exceptions it has been justly said, cannot without danger, be reduced to previous rule, and incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of nations. Nevertheless, they do exist, and must be judged of, when they rise, with a just regard to our own essential interests, but in a spirit of strict justice and delicacy also towards foreign States.

The ground of these exceptions is, as I have already stated, self preservation. It is not a slight injury to our interests; it is not even a great inconvenience, that makes out a case. There must be danger to our security, or danger, manifest and imminent danger, to our essential rights and our essential interest. Now, sir, let us look at Cuba. I need hardly refer to its present amount of commercial connection with the United States. Our statistical tables, I presume, would show us, that our commerce with the Havana alone is more in amount than our whole commercial intercourse with France and all her dependencies. But this is but one part of the case—not the most important. Cuba, as is well said in the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, is placed in the mouth of the Mississippi.—Its occupation by a strong maritime power, would be felt in the first mo-

ment of hostility, as far up the Mississippi and the Missouri as our population extends. It is the commanding point of the Gulf of Mexico. See too, how it lies in the very line of our coastwise traffic; interposed in the very highway between New-York and New Orleans. Now, sir, who has estimated, or who can estimate, the effect of a change which should place this island in other hands, subject it to new rules of commercial intercourse, or connect it with objects of a different and still more dangerous nature? Sir, I repeat that I feel no disposition to pursue this topic, on the present occasion. My purpose is only to show its importance, and to beg gentlemen not to prejudice any rights of the country by assenting to propositions which perhaps may be necessary to be reviewed.

And here I differ again with the gentleman from Kentucky. He thinks that, in this, as in other cases, we should wait till the event comes, without any previous declaration of our sentiments upon our own rights or own interests. Sir, such declarations are often the appropriate means of preventing that which, if unprevented, it might be difficult to redress. A great object in holding diplomatic intercourse, is frankly to expose the views and objects of nations, and to prevent, by candid explanation, collision and war. In this case, the gentleman has said that we could not assent to the transfer of Cuba to another European State. Can we so assent? Do gentlemen think we can? If not, then it was entirely proper that this intimation should be frankly and seasonably made. Candor required it; and it would have been injustice, as well as folly, to have been silent, while we might suppose the transaction to be contemplated, and then to complain of it afterwards. If we should have a subsequent right to complain, we have a previous right, equally clear, of protesting; and if the evil be one, which, when it comes, would allow us to apply a remedy, it not only allows us, but it makes it our duty, also, to apply prevention.

But sir, while some gentlemen have maintained, that on the subject of a transfer to any of the European powers, the President has said too much, others insist that on that of the Islands being occupied by Mexico or Colombia, he has said and done too little. I presume, sir, for my own part, that the strongest language has been directed to the source of greatest danger. Therefore, that danger was, doubtless, greatest, which was apprehended from a voluntary transfer. The other has been met, as it arose; and, thus far, adequately and sufficiently met. And here, sir, I cannot but say that I never knew a more extraordinary argument than we have heard on the conduct of the Executive on this part of the case. The President is charged with inconsistency; a d, in order to make this out, public despatches are read, which it is said, militate with one another.

Sir, what are the facts? This Government saw fit to invite the Emperor of Russia to use his endeavours to bring Spain to treat of peace with her revolted colonies. Russia was addressed on this occasion as the friend of Spain; and, of course, every argument which was thought might have influence, or ought to have influence, either on Russia or Spain, was suggested in the correspondence. Among other things, the probable loss to Spain, of Cuba and Porto Rico, was urged; and the question was asked, how it was, or it could be expected by Spain, that the United States could interfere, to prevent Mexico and Colombia from taking those Islands from her, since she was her enemy in a public war, and since she pertinaciously, and unreasonably, as we think, insists on maintaining the war; and since these Islands offered an obvious object of attack? Was not this, sir, a very proper argument to be urged to Spain? A copy of this despatch it seems, was sent to the Senate, in confidence. It has not been published by the Executive. Now the alleged inconsistency is, that notwithstanding this letter, the President has interfered to dissuade Mexico and Colombia from attacking Cuba. That finding, or thinking that those States meditated such a purpose, this Government has urged them to desist from it. Sir, was ever any thing more unreasonable than this charge? Was it not proper, that, to produce the desired result of peace, our Government should address different motives to the different parties in the war? Was it not its business to set before each party its dangers and its difficulties, in pursuing the war? And if, now, by any thing unexpected, these respective correspondences have become public, are these different views, addressed thus to different parties, and with different objects, to be relied on as proof of inconsistency? It is the strangest accusation ever heard of. No Government, not wholly destitute of common sense, would have acted otherwise. We argued the proper motives to both parties. To Spain we urged the probable loss of Cuba; we showed her the danger of its capture by the new States, and we asked her to inform us on what ground it was that we could interfere to prevent such capture, since she was at war with these States, and they had an unquestionable right to attack her in any of her territories; and especially she was asked how she could expect good offices from us, on the occasion, since she fully understood our opinion to be, that she was persisting in the war without or beyond all reason, and with a sort of desperation. This was the appeal made to the good sense of Spain, through Russia. But soon afterwards, having reason to suspect that Colombia and Mexico were actually preparing to attack Cuba, and knowing that such an event would most seriously affect us, our Government remonstrated against such meditated attack, and to the present time it has not been made. In all this, who sees any thing either improper or inconsistent. For myself, I confess the course pursued showed a watchful regard to our own interest, and is wholly free from any imputation, either of impropriety or inconsistency.

There are other subjects, Sir, in the President's message, which have been discussed in the debate, but on which I shall not detain the committee.

It cannot be denied, that from the commencement of our government, it has been its object to improve and simplify the principles of national intercourse. It may well be thought a fit occasion to urge these improved principles, at a moment when so many new States are coming into existence, untrammelled, of course, with previous and long established connections or habits. Some hopes of benefit, connected with these topics, are suggested in the message.

The abolition of private war on the ocean, is also among the subjects of possible consideration. This is not the first time that the subject has been mentioned. The late president took occasion to enforce the considerations which he thought recommended it. For one, I am not prepared to say how far such abolition may be practicable, or how far it ought to be pursued; but there are views belonging to the subject, which have not been in any degree, answered nor considered, in this discussion.

Sir, it is not always the party that has the

power of employing the largest military machine, that enjoys the advantage by authorising privateers in war. It is not enough that there are brave and gallant captains; there must be something to be captured. Suppose, sir, a war between ourselves and any one of the new States of South America were now existing, who would lose the most, by the practice of privateering, in such a war? There would be nothing for us to attack; while the means of attacking us would flow to our enemies from every part of the world—Capital, ships, and men, would be abundant in all their ports, and our commerce, spread over every sea, would be the destined prey. So, again, if war should unhappily spring up among those States themselves, might it not be for our interest, as being likely to be much connected by intercourse with all parties, that our commerce should be free from the visitation and search of private armed ships; one of the greatest vexations to neutral commerce in time of war? These, sir, are some of the considerations belonging to this subject. I have mentioned them only to show that they well deserve serious attention.

I have not intended to reply to the many observations which have been submitted to us, on the message of the President to this House, or that to the Senate. Certainly I am of opinion, that some of those observations merited an answer, and they have been answered by others. On two points only, will I make a remark. It has been said and often repeated, that the President, in his message to the Senate, has spoken of his own power in regard to missions, in terms which the Constitution does not warrant. If gentlemen will turn to the message of President Washington, relative to the mission to Lisbon, in the 10th vol. of State Papers, they will see almost the exact form of expression used in this case. The other point on which I would make a remark, is the allegation, that an unfair use has been made in the argument of the message of General Washington's Farewell Address. There would be no end, sir, to comments and criticism of this sort, if they were to be pursued. I only observe, that, as it appears to me, the argument of the message, and its use of the Farewell Address, are not fairly understood. It is not attempted to be inferred from the Farewell Address, that according to the opinion of Washington, we ought now to have alliances with Foreign States. No such thing. The Farewell Address, recommends us, to abstain as much as possible from all sorts of political connexion with the State of Europe, alleging, as the reason for this advice, that Europe has a set of primary interests of her own separate from ours, and with which we have no natural connexion. Now the message argues, and argues truly, that the new South American States, not having a set of interests of their own growing out of the balance of power, family alliances, &c., separate from ours, in the same manner, and to the same degree, as the primary interests of Europe were represented to be, this part of the Farewell Address, aimed at those separated interests expressly, did not apply in this case. But does the message infer from this, the propriety of alliances with these new States? Far from it. It infers no such thing. On the contrary, it disclaims all such purpose.

There is one other point, sir, on which common justice requires a word to be said. It has been alleged that there are material differences, as to the papers sent respectively to the two Houses. All this, as it seems to me, may be easily and satisfactorily explained. In the first place, the instructions of May, 1823, which, it is said, were not sent to the Senate, were instructions on which a treaty had been already negotiated; which treaty had been subsequently ratified by the Senate. It may be presumed, that when the treaty was sent to the Senate, the instructions accompanied it: and if so, they were actually before the Senate; and this accounts for one of the alleged differences. In the next place, the letter to Mr. Middleton in Russia, not sent to the House, but now published by the Senate, is such a paper as possibly the President might not think proper to make public. There is evident reason for such an inference. And, lastly, the correspondence of Mr. Brown, sent here, but not to the Senate, appears, from its date, to have been received after the communication to the Senate. Probably when sent to us, it was also sent, by another message, to that body.

These observations, sir, are tedious and uninteresting. I am glad to be through with them. And here I might terminate my remarks, and relieve the patience, now long and heavily taxed, of the committee. But there is one part of the discussion, on which I must ask to be indulged with a few observations.

Pains, Sir, have been taken by the honorable member from Virginia, to prove that the measure now in contemplation, and, indeed, the whole policy of the Government respecting South-America, is the unhappy result of the influence of a gentleman formerly filling the chair of this House. To make out this, he has referred to certain speeches of that gentleman delivered here. He charges him with having become effected at an early day with what he is pleased to call the South American fever; and with having infused its baneful influence into the whole councils of the country.

If Sir, it be true, that that gentleman, prompted by an ardent love of civil liberty, felt, earlier than others, a proper sympathy for the struggling colonies of South-America; or that, acting on the maxim, that revolutions do not go backward, he had the sagacity to foresee earlier than others the successful termination of those struggles; if, thus feeling, and thus perceiving, it fell to him to lead the willing or unwilling councils of his country, in her manifestations of kindness to the new Governments; and in her seasonable recognitions of their independence; if it be this, which the honorable member imputes to him; if it be by this course of public conduct that he has identified his name with the cause of South-American liberty, he ought to be esteemed one of the most fortunate men of the age. If all this be, as is now represented, he has acquired fame enough. It is enough for any man, thus to have connected himself with the greatest events of the age in which he lives, and to have been foremost in measures which reflect high honor on his country, in the judgment of mankind. Sir, it is always with great reluctance that I am drawn to speak,

in my place here, of individuals, but I could not forbear what I have now said, when I hear, in the House of Representatives, and in this land of free spirits, that it is made matter of imputation and of reproach, to have been first to reach forth the hand of welcome and of succour to new-born nations, struggling to obtain, and to enjoy the blessings of liberty.

We are told that the country is deluded and deceived by cabalistic words. Cabalistic words! If we express an emotion of pleasure at the results of this great action of the spirit of political liberty; if we rejoice at the birth of new Republican nations, and express our joy by the common terms of regard and sympathy; if we feel and signify high gratification that, throughout this whole Continent, men are now likely to be blessed by free and popular institutions; and if, in the uttering of these sentiments, we happen to speak of sister Republics of the great American family of nations, or of the political system and forms of government of this Hemisphere, then indeed, it seems, we deal in senseless jargon or impose on the judgment and feeling of the community by cabalistic words! Sir, what is meant by this? Is it intended that the People of the United States ought to be totally indifferent to the fortunes of these new neighbors? Is no change, in the lights in which we are to view them, to be wrought, by their having thrown off foreign dominion, established independence, and instituted on our very borders, republican governments, essentially after our own example?

Sir, I do not wish to overrate, I do not overrate, the progress of these new States in the great work of establishing a well-secured popular liberty. I know that to be a great attainment, and I know that they are but pupils in the school. But, thank God, they are in the school. They are called to meet difficulties, such as neither we nor our fathers encountered.—For these, we ought to make large allowances. What have we ever known like the colonial vassalage of these States? When did we, or our ancestors, feel, like them, the weight of a political despotism that presses men to the earth, or of that religious intolerance which would shut up heaven to all but the bigotted? Sir, we sprung from another stock. We belong to another race. We have known nothing—we have felt nothing of the political despotism of Spain, nor of the heat of her fires of intolerance. No rational man expects that the South can run the same rapid career as the North; or that an insurgent province of Spain is in the same condition as the English colonies, when they first asserted their independence.—There is, doubtless, much more to be done, in the first than in the last case.—But on that account the honor of the attempt is not less; and if all difficulties shall be in time surmounted, it will be greater. The work may be more arduous—it is not less noble, because there may be more of ignorance to enlighten; more of bigotry to subdue; more of prejudice to eradicate. If it be a weakness to feel a strong interest in the success of these great revolutions, I confess myself guilty of that weakness. If it be weak to feel that I am an American, to think that recent events have not only opened new modes of intercourse, but have created also new grounds of regard and sympathy between ourselves and our neighbors; if it be weak to feel that the South, in her present state, is somewhat more emphatically part of America, than when she lay obscure, oppressed, and unknown, under the grinding bondage of a foreign power; if it be weak to rejoice, when, even in any corner of the earth, human beings are able to get up from beneath oppression, to erect themselves, and to enjoy the proper happiness of their intelligent nature; if this be weak, it is a weakness from which I claim no exemption.

A day of solemn retribution now visits the once proud monarchy of Spain. The prediction is fulfilled. The spirit of Montezuma and of the Incas might now well say,

"Art thou, too, fallen, Iberia? Do we see
"The robber and the murderer weak as we?
"Thou! that has wasted earth, and dared
"despise
"Alike the wrath and mercy of the skies.
"Thy pomp is in the grave; thy glory laid
"Low in the pit thine avarice has made."

Mr. Chairman: I will detain you only with one more reflection on this subject. We cannot be so blind—we cannot so shut up our senses, and smother our faculties, as not to see, that in the progress and the establishment of South-American liberty, our own example has been among the most stimulating causes. That great light—a light which can never be hid—the light of our own glorious revolution, has shone on the path of the South-American patriots, from the beginning of their course. In their emergencies, they have looked to our experience—in their political institutions, they have followed our models.—In their deliberations they have invoked the presiding spirit of our own liberty. They have looked steadily, in every adversity, to the GREAT NORTH-STAR LIGHT. In the hour of bloody conflict, they have remembered the fields which have been consecrated by the blood of our own fathers; and when they have fallen, they have wished only to be remembered, with them, as men who had acted their parts bravely, for the cause of liberty in the Western World.

Sir, I have done. If it be weakness to

feel the sympathy of one's nature excited for such men, in such a cause, I am guilty of that weakness. If it be prudence to meet their proffered civility, not with reciprocal kindness, but with coldness or with insult, I choose still to follow where natural impulse leads, and to give up that false and mistaken prudence, for the voluntary sentiments of my heart.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.

In the Senate, almost the whole day was occupied in the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of Public Lands.—Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Barton against it; and it was, finally, laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, the Judiciary Bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 99 to 89. The bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Revenue was then taken up, on motion of Mr. M'Lane of Del. and went through Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

MAY 19.—By a reference to the proceedings yesterday, in the Senate, it will be seen that Mr. Holmes of Maine, introduced a series of resolutions, in relation to the expediency of amending the existing rules of the Senate. These resolutions are obviously aimed at the anomalous course which has been pursued in that body by Mr. Randolph. One of the propositions is an inquiry how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow a member to address disrespectful language to any gentleman who may be introduced on the floor by a Senator.

Another refers to the practice which Mr. Randolph has introduced of charging Executive officers with impeachable offences. Mr. Randolph, it will be seen, introduced counter resolutions, the object of which was to show that there was no necessity for changing the existing rules and practice of the Senate. In the comments introduced by Mr. Randolph, that gentleman remarked that the proposition relative to indecorum to a stranger introduced by a Senator was probably intended to bear upon some observations he had made in relation to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who was on the floor at the time when the references to him were made. Mr. Randolph avowed that he had intended to attack that gentleman in order "through him to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor." To this attack, so uncourteous in its nature, so inconsistent with the dignity, the rules and the usages of the Senate, Mr. Lloyd (who had introduced Mr. Russell) made a spirited, prompt, and efficient remark, which we shall hereafter notice.—In levelling at Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Randolph aimed at an individual too elevated to be within the range of his shot. Mr. Lloyd, in his general conduct, is too generally sustained by the esteem and confidence of the best portion of society; in his particular course, in the introduction of Mr. Russell, he is too well supported by the rules of the Senate, the practice of the Senators, and, more than all, by the highly respectable character of Mr. Russell himself (who is a Senator of Massachusetts,) to be injured in the slightest degree, by a stroke of so reckless, so illegitimate, and so random a satirist as Mr. Randolph. As to the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, they do credit to that gentleman. They evidence that, amidst the too prevalent disposition to submit to all breaches of order and decorum, and to become willing witnesses of the prostration of Senatorial character, there still exists a redeeming spirit in that body, in which the people may confidently rely, for the protection of its own dignity, and the character of the nation.

We have deemed it right to give this brief notice of what occurred on this occasion, in order to guard the public against the studied misrepresentations of this affair, which may be sent abroad, to subvert the particular purposes of a particular party. We hope to give a more detailed statement hereafter.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and the bill which authorizes an additional number of Clerks in the different departments, and raises the salary of others, was passed. One of the features in this bill which appeared most acceptable to the House, was the allowance of one thousand dollars a year in addition to his present salary to the Post Master General. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was passed, by a vote of 92 to 62. An attempt was made, on this occasion, to revive the discussion, on the constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, but it is evident, from the course and decision of the House, that the constitutional question is considered as finally decided. About 4 o'clock, the House took a recess until 6 o'clock, in order to send all bills to the Senate which originated in this House, this being the last day allowed for that purpose, and to receive any original bills from the Senate. Several bills were, in the course of the evening, acted on by committee, engrossed, and passed.

MAY 20.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference of the Senate on the sub-

ject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the Creek treaty. A resolution was finally adopted to agree to the proposition of the Conferees of the House of Representatives. A resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison, and passed by a vote of 26 to 14 to prolong the session of Congress until Thursday next, to enable Congress to dispose of the great mass of pressing business that must otherwise remain unacted on for the want of time.

MAY 22.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North-Carolina, was elected President, pro tem. after seventeen ballotings, he having received a majority of two votes on that ballot. A large number of bills was passed, and both Houses continued in session until five o'clock yesterday morning.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, no less than four attempts were made to prolong the session.—When the resolution came from the Senate, fixing the day of adjournment for Thursday, the House refused to accede to it. The report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the disagreeing vote with the Senate relative to the Creek Appropriation Bill was then taken up, discussed, and agreed to. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the Senate respecting the prolongation of the session was rejected, but the House refused to entertain the motion. Various bills were then read a third time, and passed; and on motion of Mr. Cook, a joint resolution, suspending the rule which prohibits the sending of bills to the President for signature on the last day of the session, was adopted, and sent to the Senate, which body refused to concur in the resolution. The House then took a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The evening session commenced with a call of the House, there not being a quorum present at half past 6 o'clock. As soon as a quorum was obtained Mr. Everett introduced a joint resolution to prolong the session until Wednesday, but the House refused to consider it. In the course of the evening Mr. Henry made another attempt, but no question was taken on it. The House acted on the various bills from the Senate, which were about thirty in number; of these about twenty were disposed of, the greater part of them being passed. About midnight, there being no quorum, a call of the House took place, which carried so far as to close the doors; after which, two or three members were brought in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and made their personal apologies. The further proceedings were then dispensed with, and the House continued in session until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. For the last three hours there was no quorum, and the motions for adjournment and for a call of the House were almost unintermitted during that time.

MAY 23.—In the Senate, the morning was principally spent in the consideration of Executive business. The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, to continue the business over till the next session, was rejected. Ayes 13, Noes, 18. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned, sine die.

The House of Representatives met yesterday at 10 o'clock, when, a quorum being present, the Bill making appropriation for the public buildings was signed by the Speaker. The House then suspended the 18th rule, by a resolution which was concurred in by the Senate, in order to pass two bills—the one to compensate registers and receivers of the Land Office, for extra services under the act of 1821, and the other to compensate registers and receivers of public money for transporting and depositing the same, both of which bills were passed, enrolled, and approved by the President. Various resolutions were then offered, among which will be found one by Mr. Badger, of New-York, on the subject of suspending a final settlement with members of the House for their *per diem* allowance, until the adjournment shall have taken place, which resolution the House refused to consider.

A bill was reported by Mr. Livingston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, for the creation of a new Department, to be a branch of the State Department.

After the usual formalities, the House adjourned at about half past 12 o'clock, until the first Monday in December.

Among the most important of the private bills which were acted on, was that for the relief of Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States. His claim for arrears due to him was about \$15,000. As this was due fifteen or sixteen years ago, the Committee which reported the bill, added the interest to the appropriation. This item of interest was stricken out on motion of Mr. Whittlesy, of Ohio; and the bill, by inserting an additional sum of about \$14,000 nearly equivalent to the interest, making the aggregate amount of appropriation somewhat more than \$29,000. The House insisted on its own bill: and the Senate insisted on the amendment, and asked a conference. The House refused to recede, and granted a conference. The Committee of Conference made a report stating the impracticability of coming to an arrangement. A motion was then made to recede, and the House finally adopted the larger sum, as inserted by the Senate.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1826.

FALL OF MISSO LONGHI.

The latest intelligence from Europe brings accounts of the capture of Missolonghi by the Turks, after an obstinate and bloody resistance from the brave and heroic Greeks. The following are the particulars of the melancholy intelligence:

Fall of Missolonghi.—The heroic defenders of Missolonghi have ceased to live! Reduced to 1,400 men who were reduced to four ounces of biscuit, they saw till the 17th of February, the storm gathering which was to swallow them up; the Egyptians, directed by Europeans, among whom there were unhappily some Frenchmen, having at that time completed the pontoons, by means of which they were to cross the shallows to attack Missolonghi on the side of Mavri Alki, at which point there were no fortifications, because the lagoon defended the town on that side. On the 18th the enemy examined the ground, and the Turkish fleet having reappeared at Procoponistas, at the entrance of the Gulf of Missolonghi, there was every reason to expect an attempt to storm. From that day every individual prepared himself for death; and from the 19th to the 21st of February all the Christians celebrated their obsequies. The Bishop Joseph administered the sacrament to them, and the service for the dead having been recited, every one repaired to his post.

From the 22d to the 25th, all was tranquil in the camp of Ibrahim, and the enemy began in the night to place his pontoons. Two hours after sun-rise the European engineers had succeeded in approaching within 100 toises of the town and shouts announced the attack. Two lines of pontoons ending at the same point joined, the cannon of the Christians began to roar, the firing of the musketry commenced, and at eleven o'clock, two pontoons having been destroyed, the barbarians retired in disorder. Acclamations and cries of joy announced to the inhabitants of Missolonghi the triumph of the Cross.

The 26th of Feb. Ibrahim, having united all his forces, made a second attack, but without success. On the 2d of March, in a third attack, the barbarians made themselves masters of the head of the causeway, and from that moment, the pontoons having been united at that point, the destruction of the Christians, who had only 427 able to fight, was considered inevitable; yet no thought of surrender entered any body's mind, and no mouth pronounced the word, capitulation: every one seemed only to think of selling his life dear. At length, on the 8th of March, (20th of March, new style,) the last hour of the Christians sounded. At ten o'clock the Turks had taken Missolonghi by storm, the Bishop Joseph had been burnt by a slow fire, all the men had been put to the sword, and the number of corpses of drowned women and children choked up the lagoons.

The fatal assault of Missolonghi, it appears, was made by a force of 20,000 men, 185 cannons, and 48 mortars. The majority of the garrison was killed, and the place in ruins before it surrendered. The Governor of the citadel blew it up with 2,000 Turks. The writer of the letter of which this is an extract, was one of 3,000 who fought their way out of the garrison. Upwards of 4,000 Greeks were destroyed.

From the La Plata.—The ship Panther, at Salem, from Bahia, reported that accounts from Rio, giving intelligence from the River of Plata to the 9th March, had been received at Bahia by various arrivals. It appeared that on the 3d of February, an undecisive action was fought between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayres squadrons, and that about the 27th of the same month another and very sanguinary conflict took place, in which the Brazilians were defeated with the loss of a steam vessel, one brig, and one ship (the Tapirica) was driven on shore. It was stated that the blockade of the River could not be maintained, and that the American and British ministers at Buenos Ayres had promulgated their opinions of its inefficiency by public declaration. Several men of war sailed from Rio, (among which were two frigates) on receiving the foregoing intelligence, to reinforce the Brazilian squadron off Montevideo, which was closely invested on the land by the Patriot forces.

A national Bank had been established at Buenos Ayres, which was calculated to sustain public credit, and facilitate the accumulation of revenue, and had already produced the most flattering effects.

Baltimore Patriot.

Symmes' New World.—Mr. Randolph says he cannot find out whether the earth is hollow at the South Pole as well as at the North Pole. Upon the whole, Mr. R. says he will trouble himself very little about the question, for he is determined not to go into the earth as long as he can keep above ground.

WILLSBOROUGH, MAY 24.—On Thursday last, the Tenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State commenced its session in this place. Nearly all the reverend clergy belonging to the diocese, with a very full and respectable lay delegation, were present, and the whole proceeds of the body were marked with a decorum, dignity and harmony, which reflects honour upon the christian character. The religious services were opened with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Empie, from Colos. iv. 17. On Saturday evening the holy rite of confirmation was administered, and on Sunday the new church recently erected in this place, was solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God; on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, from Eph. iv. 4. and the holy communion administered to upwards of eighty communicants.

The next Annual Convention will be held in Newbern, on the 17th of May, 1826.

Beware of a Counterfeiter.—John Harper, of Norfolk, Va. advertises a man calling himself Brackner, who passed a counterfeit Virginia Bank note for \$100; and who it is supposed, is engaged extensively in circulating counterfeit notes. On getting this note changed, he stated that he was about to start to Fayetteville, and had no small money. The counterfeiter was so well executed as to deceive any but the best judges. The advertisement states, that "said Brackner, (if that be his real name,) is from 22 to 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather stout made, has a round full face, and light complexion; wore a blue frock coat and pantaloons, and a black hat, all considerably worn." It is supposed that he took the direction of Petersburg, and not of Fayetteville; but it would be well to keep a look out for him.

Fayetteville Observer.

Dreadful Accident.—William F. Houston, aged 16 years, son of Mr. John Houston, near Duplin C. H., in attempting to jump from a gig while the horse was running away, on Wednesday last, was instantaneously killed—adding another to the thousand melancholy examples of the imprudence of leaving a carriage of any description, while the horse is at speed. The least injury that can reasonably be expected from jumping out, is a broken limb; but the chances are against preserving even life. We have no doubt that five to one of the lives lost in such cases are by jumping from the carriage, not to take into consideration the loss of property, which might be saved by remaining in, to guide the horses.—ib.

NEWBERN, MAY 13.—Yesterday between the hours of two and four, Manuel Antoine, convicted of the murder of William Johnson, underwent the sentence of the law, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The prisoner appeared reconciled to his fate, which he met with the greatest fortitude, and died without a struggle.

Major Joseph Morgan, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Darien, at Macon, was murdered at his plantation near the latter place, on the night of Sunday, the 30th ult. by a man named Heon Gallagher, who is supposed to have been partially deranged. Gallagher being noisy and impertinent, was compelled by Major M. to go to bed. Major M. then retired in the same room, and occupied a bed with a young man of fourteen or fifteen years of age—two other men were also sleeping in the apartment. Some time after, probably about two hours, Gallagher arose, took the gun, placed it within a few inches of the ear of Major M. and discharged it. The charge passed through his head into the pillow, and the vital spark was extinguished instantly. His bed-fellow was untouched, and it is somewhat singular, that no one in the room was awakened by the report. It was heard by a negro in another part of the house, who came immediately to ascertain the cause, and upon examination, Major Morgan was found dead, the bed covered with blood, the gun lying by it on the floor, and Gallagher gone; but he was fallen in with next morning, about five miles distant, and arrested. He confessed that he was guilty of the murder.

Chas. Courier.

The Burmese War.—The New-York Albion, on publishing the account of the conclusion of the war in India, in which it was stated that the Burmese had agreed to pay the British 12,500,000 sterling, (\$55,500,000,) and assign five provinces to the conquerors, remarks, "We have been at great pains to ascertain the truth of this report, so far as to enable us to speak with some degree of certainty upon it. From a conversation we have had with Capt. Hubbel of the Sabian, we have the fullest confidence in the accuracy of the statement." It appears that Capt. Hubbel was a sojourner in the house at St. Helena on the 16th of March with the Capt. of the British ship Mellish, and the passengers, who brought the news to St. Helena, and no doubt or question was entertained by them of the accuracy of the report—with the exception of the amount of tribute.—Thus it appears, that this long, bloody and cruel war in India has resulted in favor of the heroes of "beauty and booty." The anecdote of the poker, with which Franklin illustrated the pretensions of the British immediately preceding the American Revolution, is here carried into practical operation. The British have not only used the poker on the Burmese, but compelled them to pay for heating it. We hope the British Government will not suffer the ingratitude of monarchies to become "a by-word and a reproach" in the world; but, in imitation of the Romans in the case of young Scipio after conquering Africa, give the hero of the Burmese war the surname of *INDIAN*.

Balt. Patriot.

Speedy Travelling.—A gentleman arrived at Ballston Spa, in 23 hours from the city of New-York, on Saturday last, a distance by water and land, of 190 miles.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

General Duff Greene, of the State of Missouri, has been engaged to edit the United States' Telegraph. The General is an admirer and follower of the Vice-President, and taken for all in all, his present vocation and association are rather singular circumstances. In February, 1823, President Monroe nominated Gen. Greene to a land office in Missouri. His nomination, through the influence of Senators Barton and Benton, was rejected. At the earnest suggestion of Mr. Scott, Representative from Missouri, the President repeated the nomination; but without effect. And now Gen. Greene is associated with Mr. Benton to oppose the administration,—and Mr. Scott, too, we suppose.

Ghent Treaty.—We are informed through a channel, that we believe entitled to credit, that Mr. King, our minister in London, has failed in his efforts to induce the British Government to instruct their Commissioner at Washington to allow interest upon the claims under this Treaty, or submit the point to arbitration—the American Commissioner not being disposed to abandon the ground he has taken, all proceedings are of course suspended.

We further understand that the subject is under discussion between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister at Washington, but with what prospects we are not informed.

Norfolk Herald.

In the fragments of Mr. Pinkney's speech on the Missouri Question, annexed to Wheaton's Life of that orator, is this passage:

"Our continent was full of aboriginal inhabitants. Where are they, or their descendants? Either with 'years beyond the flood,' or driven back by the swelling tide of our population from the borders of the Atlantic to the deserts of the West. You follow still the miserable remnants, and make contracts with them, that seal their ruin. You purchase their lands, of which they know not the value, in order that you may sell them to advantage, increase your treasure, and enlarge your empire. Feebleness and ignorance have to do with power and cunning."

Tomb of Washington.—It is rumored, that a party, consisting of about thirty members of Congress of both Houses, wishing to visit the tomb of Washington, hired the steam boat "Enterprise," and proceeded in her to Mount Vernon, on the 14th ult. After the boat had gone some distance, and before they reached Mount Vernon, it was stated to them by the Captain, that Judge Washington, the proprietor of the place, had forbid persons from landing from on board of a steam-boat, at Mount Vernon. The gentlemen thinking that a refusal could not be given, appointed a Committee, consisting of three of their body, to wait upon Judge Washington, and to ask the permission of him, of paying their respects to the seat of the deceased Father of their Independence. This was done in the most polite and respectful manner by the committee, who went on shore for the purpose, the other gentlemen remaining on board the steam boat. The permission was refused, and it is said, the Committee was not treated with common politeness, and the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits, &c. Is it possible that this report is true? If so, ought it not to be a good reason why Congress ought to remove the remains of Washington, from a place to which his grateful countrymen cannot go to perform that pilgrimage which will be made, as long as gratitude is a virtue, or love of country warms the bosom of an American. For the honour of the name of "Washington," we can scarcely believe the report, and yet, it comes from such authority we cannot doubt it.

Nat. Journal.

Mr. Randolph and the Mexicans.—We perceive, says the National Gazette, that a translation of Mr. Randolph's speech of the 1st of March, as reported in the National Intelligencer, is printed in the Alvarado Mercurio, accompanied by very severe and indignant notes by the Mexican Editor. It is that rhapsody in which the Virginia senator emptied some of his "phials of gall and venom," on Bolivar and the Spanish American states. This Mexican, not being fully aware of his history and character, presumes that sentiments and language so repugnant to the ideas and feelings of every good American, as those which he uttered "in the capital of the republican world," must have been directly infused by the holy alliance itself.

"Mr. Randolph" says the Mexican writer, "will obtain the highest encomiums at Madrid; abusing the privilege nobly and wisely granted by free nations to their representatives, he insults, quite at ease and in the most slanderous and malignant manner, the new Republics of America, whose sacrifices and zeal merit, however, applause and respect. Let the North Americans who reside among us, speak, to the confusion of this man, and tell whether we are lunatics and fools. Fools and great fools must we be, when we shall appoint a Mr. Randolph, senator. He plays a part, in this attack, like that of a buffo in an opera, though with little melody."

BALTIMORE, MAY 16.—Mr. Randolph arrived here yesterday afternoon just before 5 o'clock, and departed in the steam boat for Philadelphia. In Washington he engaged two hacks to bring him on—one proceeded entirely empty a few miles ahead of the one in which he rode.—He had on an old, dirty hat, drawn close over his eyes, a short white flannel coat, buff waist-coat, white linen pantaloons, yellow top boots and spurs, which, with his peculiar form and phiz, exhibited one of the most singular and ridiculous figures imaginable.

Patriot.

Randolph has really succeeded in entering the temple of fame by the back door, which many a one has done before him, and will, doubtless, like his predecessors, be thrown over the walls. We gave our readers an account of his ludicrous entrance into Baltimore on Thursday. That was but a prelude to the farce. In passing up the Delaware, the steam boat passed the Liverpool packet going down, and after having gone some distance Randolph requested the captain to put about and set him on board the ship; the captain refusing, the Virginia Senator opened one of his phials of bitterness, (Tims was not there) and poured its contents on the captain's head in his true style. When he entered Philadelphia, the curiosity of the populace to see him exceeded any thing of the kind since the days of Coriolanus:

"Stalls, bulks, windows, Were smothered up, leads fill'd & ridges hors'd With variable complexions, all agreeing In earnestness to see him."

And when he went on board the ship, he was obliged to shut himself up in the ladies' cabin to escape the popular gaze—the popular finger.

Such notoriety no high-minded man could wish for; he must know that it is the curiosity, not the admiration, of the people that follows him. With Cowper it may be asked, with reference to Randolph,

"When was public virtue to be found, Where private was not? Can he love the whole, Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend, Who is in truth the friend of no man there? Can he be strenuous in his country's cause, Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake That country, if at all, must be beloved?"

[Balt. Patriot, 22d May.]

George Washington Adams, eldest son of the President, has been elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, from the town of Boston.

A new periodical work is announced at New York called the *National Preacher*, to be published monthly, each number to contain one or two Sermons, from living ministers; to be edited by the Rev. Austin Dickinson; price one dollar a year, payable in advance.

We see, with much satisfaction, says the National Gazette, that Messrs. Carey & Lea announce another "Spy" novel.—The genius of Mr. Cooper is fertile and indefatigable. We have reason to believe that the "Prairie" will not be less meritorious and popular than his antecedent works. He has chosen a scene on which he may excel.

A paper called the *Northern Star* has lately been commenced at Warren, R. I. The editor must be a queer one. In his prospectus, alluding to his paper, he says, "It will soar as proudly to Olympian heights as tho' it were the great luminary around which it were the duty of all lesser lights to revolve...before which the planets bowed and the sun herself did homage!!!" Bless us! what a disturbance among the planets, and the sun himself unsexed into the bargain, and all this on account of the establishment of a little newspaper at Warren, R. I.

The Washington Telegraph states that a member of Congress asked one of the Creek Chiefs, now in that city, if he would not like to understand and speak our language, and become a member of Congress to make big talks for us? The Chief paused a moment and replied—"No—you shoot at your people for making great talks."

The citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity are requested to meet in the Court-House on Wednesday evening next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the *Fiftieth Anniversary* of American Independence.

June 3, 1826.

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT.

The officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of North-Carolina militia, met in Charlotte on the 19th instant, when Col. Wm. N. Parks being called to the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their respect for the memory of their late commander, viz:—Surgeon Thos. I. Johnson, Adjutant Daniel Coleman, and Captain John Hart. The committee, after retiring for a few minutes, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in consequence of the much lamented death of our late commander, Col. JAMES A. MEANS, each officer of this regiment will wear crape on the left arm, for ninety days, and also, at our next general review; and that each captain suggest the propriety of the same to their respective companies.

Resolved, that the above be published in the Catawba Journal for three weeks.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Mr. Joseph Crane, aged about 35. Also, on Friday morning last, of a lingering pulmonary complaint, Mr. William Standley, about 20 years of age.

Charlotte Female Academy, JUNE 1, 1826.

THE semi-annual examination of the students of this Institution, will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th instant, which will close the first Session. It is hoped that the patrons and friends of this infant Seminary will condescend to be present;—the public are respectfully invited.

The second Session will commence on the Monday following.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For literature, for each student per session, \$10. Ornamental, including drawing, painting, and needle-work, per do. \$10. Music on the Piano, per do. \$20.

We are authorized to state that 8 or 10 young ladies can be boarded in the Academy at \$50 per session, under the immediate care of the Tutor and Tutoress, they furnishing their bed-clothing and hand-towels. In every instance the money will be payable in advance.

By order of the Board, R. I. DINKINS, Sec'y.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, held on the 19th day of May ultimo, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of July next, at the Court-House door, and on a credit of twelve months, the

HOUSES & LOTS where John Boyd, dec'd. formerly resided, and now occupied by Washington Morrison, Esq.; together with two small tracts of land adjoining the town. Bonds and approved security will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, if required. THOS. BOYD, Guardian of S. E. Boyd.

Charlotte, June 1, 1826. 86*

Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 17th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Margaret Wishard, deceased, in the town of Charlotte, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one negro woman, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale made known on that day by the Administrator.

June 3, 1826.

Gen. George Graham's ESTATE.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of General George Graham, deceased, will sell a part of the perishable property, at the late dwelling of the said deceased, on Thursday, the 8th day of June next, viz: two likely Horses, a large stock of Sheep, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, and an abundance of other property too tedious to mention. Also, a valuable library. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. M. BOSTWICK, Adm'r. WM. E. MCREE, 286

Those indebted to the above estate, are requested to make payment to either of the administrators without delay; those having claims, are requested to present them. Also, those having books borrowed of said deceased, are requested to return them shortly.

W. M. B. & W. E. McR.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson vs. Wm. Smith and wife, Elizabeth Smith. Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Pat.

IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against them.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark vs. Samuel Smith. Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Israel.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs vs. Samuel Smith. Original Attachment, levied on a negro boy named Planter, 14 years old.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer vs. Saml. F. Love. Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowart vs. Saml. F. Love. Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Chairman, it is our fortune to be called upon to act our part, as public men, at a most interesting era in human affairs. The short period of your life, and of mine, has been thick and crowned with the most important events. Not only new interests and new relations have sprung up among States, but new societies, new nations, and families of nations, have risen to take their places, and perform their parts, in the order and the intercourse of the world. Every man, aspiring to the character of a statesman, must endeavour to enlarge his views to meet this new state of things. He must aim at adequate comprehension, and instead of being satisfied with that narrow political sagacity, which, like the power of minute vision, sees small things accurately, but can see nothing else, he must look to the far horizon, and embrace, in his broad survey, whatever the series of recent events has brought into connexion, near or remote, with the country whose interests he studies to serve. We have seen eight States, formed out of colonies on our own continent, assume the rank of nations.

This is a mighty revolution, and when we consider what an extent of the surface of the globe they cover; through what climates they extend; what population they contain, and what new impulses they must derive from this change of government, we cannot but perceive that great effects are likely to be produced on the intercourse, and the interests of the civilized world. Indeed, it has been forcibly said, by the intelligent and distinguished statesman who conducts the foreign relations of England, that when we now speak of Europe and the world, we mean Europe and America; and that different systems of these two portions of the globe, and their several and various interests, must be thoroughly studied and nicely balanced by the statesmen of the times.

In many respects, sir, the European and the American nations are alike. They are alike Christian States, civilized States, and commercial States. They have access to the same common fountains of intelligence; they all draw from those sources which belong to the whole civilized world. In knowledge and letters—in the arts of peace and war, they differ in degrees; but they bear, nevertheless, a general resemblance. On the other hand, in matters of government and social institution, the nations on this continent, are founded upon principles which never did prevail, in considerable extent, either at any other time, or in any other place. There has never been presented to the mind of man a more interesting subject of contemplation than the establishment of so many nations in America, partaking in the civilization and in the arts of the old world, but having left behind them those cumbrous institutions which had their origin in a dark and military age. Whatever European experience has developed favourable to the freedom and happiness of man; whatsoever European genius has invented for his improvement or gratification; whatsoever refinement or polish the culture of European society presents for his adoption or enjoyment—all this is offered to man in America, with the additional advantage of the full power of erecting forms of government on free and simple principles, without overturning institutions suited to times long passed, but too strongly supported either by interests or prejudices, to be shaken without convulsions. This unprecedented state of things presents the happiest of all occasions for an attempt to establish national intercourse upon improved principles: upon principles tending to peace, and the mutual prosperity of nations. In this respect, America, the whole of America has a new career before her. If we look back on the history of Europe, we see how great a portion of the last two centuries her states have been at war for interests connected mainly with her feudal monarchies; wars for particular dynasties; wars to support or defeat particular successions; wars to enlarge or curtail the dominions of particular crowns; wars to support or dissolve family alliances; wars, in fine, to enforce or to resist religious intolerance. What long and bloody chapters do these not fill in the history of European politics! Who does not see, and who does not rejoice to see, that America has a glorious chance of escaping at least these causes of contention? Who does not see, and who does not rejoice to see, that, on this continent, under other forms of government, we have before us the noble hope of being able by the mere influence of civil liberty and religious toleration, to dry up these outpouring fountains of blood, and to extinguish these consuming fires of war. The general opinion of the age favors these hopes and these prospects. There is a growing disposition to treat the intercourse of nations more like the useful intercourse of friends; philosophy—just views of national advantage; good sense and the dictates of common religion, and an increasing conviction that war is not the interest of the human race—all concur to increase the interest created by this new accession to the list of nations.

We have heard it said, sir, that the topic of South American independence is

worn out, and thread-bare. Such it may be, sir, to those who have contemplated it merely as an article of news, like the fluctuation of the markets, or the rise and fall of stocks. Such it may, to those minds who can see no consequences following from these great events. But whoever has either understood their present importance or can at all estimate their future influence—whoever has reflected on the new relations they introduce with other states—whoever among ourselves especially, has meditated on the new relations which we now bear to them, and the striking attitude in which we ourselves are now placed, as the oldest of the American nations, will feel that the topic can never be without interest; and will be sensible that, whether we are wise enough to perceive it or not, the establishment of South American independence will effect all nations, and ourselves perhaps more than any other, through all coming time.

But, sir, although the independence of these new States seems effectually accomplished, yet a lingering and hopeless war is kept up against them by Spain. This is greatly to be regretted by all nations. To Spain it is, every reasonable man sees, useless, and without hope. To the new States it is burdensome and afflictive. To the commerce of neutral nations it is annoying and vexatious. There seems to be something of the pertinacity of the Spanish character in holding on in such a desperate course. It reminds us of the seventy years during which she resisted the independence of Holland. I think, however, that there is some reason to believe that the war approaches to its end. I believe that the measures adopted by our own Government have had some effect in tending to produce that result. I understand, at least, that the question of recognition has been taken into consideration by the Spanish Government; and it may be hoped that a war, which Spain finds to be so burdensome, which the whole world tells her is so hopeless, and which, if continued, now threatens her with new dangers, she may, ere long, have the prudence to terminate.

Our own course during this contest between Spain and her colonies is well known. Though entirely and strictly neutral, we were in favour of early recognition. Our opinions were known to the Allied Sovereigns when in Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, at which time the affairs of Spain and her colonies were under consideration; and, probably, the knowledge of those sentiments, together with the policy adopted by England, prevented any interference by other powers at that time. Yet we have treated Spain with scrupulous delicacy. We acted on the case as one of civil war. We treated with the new Governments as Governments *de facto*, not questioning the right of Spain to coerce them back to their old obedience, if she had the power. We yet held it to be our right to deal with them as with existing Governments in fact, when the moment arrived at which it became apparent and manifest that the dominion of Spain over these her ancient colonies, was at an end. Our right, our interest, and our duty, all concurred at that moment to recommend recognition—and we did recognize.

Now, sir, the history of this proposed Congress goes back to an earlier date than that of our recognition. It commenced in 1821; and one of the treaties now before us, proposing such a meeting, that between Colombia and Chili, was concluded in July, 1822, a few months only after we had acknowledged the independence of the new States. The idea originated, doubtless, in the wish to strengthen the union among the new Governments, and to promote the common cause of all, the effectual resistance of Spanish authority. As independence was at that time their leading object, it is natural to suppose that they contemplated this mode of mutual intercourse and mutual arrangement, as favorable to the necessary concentration of purpose, and of action, for the attainment of that object. But this purpose of the Congress, or this leading idea, in which it may be supposed to have originated, has led, as it seems to me, to great misapprehensions as to its true character, and great mistakes in regard to the danger to be apprehended from our sending ministers to the meeting. This meeting, sir, is a Congress—not a Congress as the word is known to our Constitution and laws, for we use it in a peculiar sense; but as it is known to the law nations. A Congress, by the law of nations, is but an appointed meeting for the settlement of affairs between different nations, in which the representatives or agents of each treat and negotiate as they are instructed by their own government. In other words, this Congress is a diplomatic meeting. We are asked to join no government—no legislature—no league—acting by votes. It is a Congress such as those of Westphalia, of Nimeguen, of Ryswyck, or of Utrecht; or such as those which have been held in Europe, in our own time. No nation is a party to any thing done in such assemblies, to which it does not expressly make itself a party. No one's rights are put at the disposition of any of the rest, or of all the rest. What ministers agree to being afterwards duly ratified at home, binds their Government; and nothing else binds the Government. Whatsoever

is done, to which they do not assent, neither binds the ministers nor their Government any more than if they had not been present.

These truths, sir, seems too plain, and too common place to be stated. I find my apology only in those misapprehensions of the character of the meeting to which I have referred both now and formerly. It has been said that commercial treaties are not negotiated at such meetings. Far otherwise is the fact. Among the earliest of important stipulations made in favor of commerce and navigation, were those at Westphalia. And what we call the treaty of Utrecht, was a bundle of treaties negotiated at that Congress; some of peace, some of boundary, and others of commerce. Again, it has been said, in order to prove that this meeting is a sort of confederacy, that such assemblies are out of the way of ordinary negotiation, and are always founded on, and provided for, by previous treaties. Pray, sir, what treaty preceded the Congress at Utrecht? and the meeting of our Plenipotentiaries with those of England at Ghent, what was that but a Congress? and what treaty preceded it? It is said, again, that there is no sovereign to whom our ministers can be accredited. Let me ask whether, in the case last cited, our ministers exhibited their credentials to the Mayor of Ghent? Sir, the practice of nations in these matters, is well known, and is free of difficulty. If the government be not present, agents or Plenipotentiaries interchange their credentials. And when it is said that our ministers at Panama will be, not ministers, but deputies, members of a deliberative body, not protected in their public character by the public law; when all this is said, propositions are advanced, of which I see no evidence whatever, and which appear to me to be wholly without foundation.

It is contended that this Congress, by virtue of the treaties which the new states have entered into, will possess powers other than those of a diplomatic character, as between those new States themselves. If that were so, it would be unimportant to us. The real question here is, what will be our relation with those States? Their arrangements among themselves will not affect us. Even if it were a government like our old confederation, yet, if its members had power to treat with us in behalf of their respective nations on subjects on which we have a right to treat, the Congress might still be a very proper occasion for such negotiations. Do gentlemen forget that the French Ministers were introduced to our old Congress, met it in its sessions, carried on oral discussions with it, and treated with it in behalf of the French King? All that did not make him a member of it; nor connect him at all with the relation which its members bore to each other. As he treated on the subject of carrying on the war against England, it was, doubtless, hostile towards that power; but this consequence followed from the object and nature of the stipulations, and not from the manner of the intercourse. The Representatives of these South American States, it is said, will carry on belligerent councils at this Congress. Be it so; we shall not join in such councils. At the moment of invitation, our Government informed the ministers of those States, that we could not make ourselves a party to the war between them and Spain, nor to councils for deliberating on the means of its further prosecution.

If it is asked, we send ministers to a Congress composed altogether of belligerents, is it not a breach of neutrality? Certainly not: no man can say it is. Suppose, sir, that these ministers from the new states, instead of Panama, were to assemble at Bogota, where we already have a minister: their councils, at that place, might be belligerent, while the war should last with Spain. But should we, on that account, recall our minister from Bogota? The whole argument rests on this: that, because, at the same time and place, the agents of the South American governments may negotiate about their own relations with each other, in regard to their common war against Spain, therefore we cannot, at the same time and place, negotiate with them, or any of them, upon our own natural and commercial relations. This proposition, sir, cannot be maintained; and therefore, all the inferences from it fail.

But sir, I see no proof that, as between themselves, the representatives of the South American States are to possess other than diplomatic powers. I refer to the treaties, which are essentially alike, and which have been often read.

With two exceptions (which I will notice) the articles of these treaties, describing the powers of the Congress, are substantially like those in the treaty of Paris in 1814, providing for the Congress of Vienna. It was there stipulated that all the powers should send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate, in general Congress, the arrangements to complete the provisions of the present treaty. Now, it might have been here asked, how regulate? How regulate in general Congress?—regulate by votes? Sir, nobody asked such questions: simply because it was to be a Congress of plenipotentiaries. The two exceptions which I have mentioned, are, that this Congress is to act as a council and to interpret treaties;

but there is nothing in either of these to be done which may not be done diplomatically. What is more common than diplomatic intercourse, to explain and to interpret treaties? Or what more frequent than that nations, having a common object, interchange mutual counsels and advice, through the medium of their respective ministers? To bring this matter, sir, to the test, let me ask, when these ministers assemble at Panama, can they do any thing but according to their instructions? Have they any organization, any power of action, or any rule of action common to them all? No more, sir, than the respective ministers at the Congress of Vienna. Every thing is settled by the use of the word Plenipotentiary. That proves the meeting to be diplomatic, and nothing else. Who ever heard of a plenipotentiary member of the Legislature?—a plenipotentiary Burgess of a city?—or a plenipotentiary knight of the shire?

We may dismiss all fears, sir, arising from the nature of this meeting. Our agents will go there, if they go at all, in the character of ministers protected by the public law, negotiating only for ourselves, and not called on to violate any neutral duty of their own government. If it be so that this meeting has other powers, in consequence of other arrangements between other States, of which I see no proof, still, we are not party to these arrangements, nor can be in any way affected, by them. As far as this government is concerned, nothing can be done but by negotiation, as in other cases.

It has been affirmed, that this measure, and the sentiments expressed by the Executive relative to its objects, are an acknowledged departure from the neutral policy of the United States. Sir, I deny there is an acknowledged departure, or any departure at all, from the neutral policy of the country. What do we mean by our neutral policy? Not I suppose, a blind and stupid indifference to whatever is passing around us; not a total disregard to approaching events, or approaching evils, till they meet us full in the face. Nor do we mean, by our neutral policy, that we intend to assert our rights by force. No, sir. We mean by our policy of neutrality, that the great objects of national pursuit with us are connected with peace. We covet no provinces; we desire no conquests; we entertain no ambitious projects of aggrandizement by war. This is our policy. But it does not follow, from this, that we rely less than other nations, on our own power to vindicate our own rights. We know that the last logic of kings is also our last logic; that our own interest must be defended and maintained by our own arms; and that peace or war may not always be of our own choosing. Our neutral policy therefore, not only justifies but requires, our anxious attention to the political events which take place in the world, a skilful perception of their relation to our own concerns, and an early anticipation of their consequences, and firm and timely assertion of what we hold to be our own rights, and our own interests. Our neutrality is not a predetermined abstinence, either from remonstrances, or from force. Our neutral policy is a policy that protects neutrality, that takes up arms, if need be, for neutrality. When it is said, therefore, that this measure departs from our neutral policy, either that policy, or the measure itself, is misunderstood. It implies either that the object or the tendency of the measure is to involve us in the war of other States, which I think cannot be shown, or that the assertion of our own sentiments, on points affecting deeply our own interests, may place us in a hostile attitude with other States, and that, therefore, we depart from neutrality; whereas the truth is, that the decisive assertion, and the firm support of these sentiments, may be most essential to the maintenance of neutrality.

An honourable member from Pennsylvania thinks that this Congress will bring a dark day over the United States. Doubtless sir; it is an interesting moment in our history; but I see no great proofs of thick coming darkness. But the object of the remark seemed to be to show that the President himself saw difficulties on all sides, and making a choice of evils, preferred rather to send ministers to this Congress, than to run the risk of exciting the hostilities of the States by refusing to send. In other words, the gentleman wished to prove that the President intended an alliance: although such intention is expressly disclaimed.

Much commentary has been bestowed on the letters of invitation from the ministers. I shall not go through with verbal criticisms on these letters. Their general import is plain enough. I shall not gather together small and minute quotations, taking a sentence here, a word there, and a syllable in a third place, dovetailing them into the course of remark, till the printed discourse bristles with inverted commas, in every line, like a harvest-field. I look to the general tenor of the invitations, and find that we are asked to take part only in such things as concern ourselves. I look still more carefully to the answers, and I see every proper caution, and proper guard. I look to the message, and I see that nothing is there contemplated likely to involve us in other men's quarrels, or that

may justly give offence to any foreign State. With this, I am satisfied.

I must now ask the indulgence of the Committee to an important point in the discussion, I mean the Declaration of the President in 1823. Not only as a member of the House, but as a citizen of the country, I have an anxious desire that this part of our public history should stand in its proper light. Sir, in my judgment, the country has a very high honor, connected with that occurrence which we may maintain, or which we may sacrifice. I look upon it as a part of its treasures of reputation; and, for one, I intend to guard it.

Sir, let us recur to the important political events which led to that declaration, or accompanied it. In the fall of 1822, the allied sovereigns held their Congress at Verona. The great subject of consideration was the condition of Spain, that country then being under the government of the Cortes. The question was, whether Ferdinand should be reinstated in all his authority, by the intervention of foreign force. Russia, Prussia, France, and Austria, were inclined to that measure; England dissented and protested; but the course was agreed on, and France, with the consent of these other continental powers, took the conduct of the operation into her hands. In the spring of 1823, a French army was sent into Spain. Its success was complete. The popular government was overthrown, and Ferdinand re-established in all his power. This invasion, sir, was determined on, and undertaken, precisely on the doctrines which the allied monarchs had proclaimed the year before, at Laybach; and that is, that they had a right to interfere in the concerns of another State, and reform its government, in order to prevent the effects of its bad example; this bad example, be it remembered, always being the example of free government. Now, sir, acting on this principle of supposing dangerous example and having put down the example of the Cortes in Spain, it was natural to inquire with what eyes they would look on the colonies of Spain, that were following still worse examples. Would King Ferdinand and his allies be content with what had been done in Spain itself, or would he solicit their aid, and was it likely they would grant it, to subdue his rebellious American Provinces?

Sir, it was in this posture of affairs, on an occasion which has already been alluded to, that I ventured to say, early in the session of December, 1823, that these allied monarchs might possibly turn their attention to America: that America came within their avowed doctrine, and that her examples might very possibly attract their notice. The doctrines of Laybach were not limited to any continent; Spain had colonies in America, and having reformed Spain herself to the true standard, it was not impossible that they might see fit to complete the work by reconciling, in their way, the colonies to the mother country. Now, sir, it did so happen, that as soon as the Spanish King was completely re-established, he did invite the co-operation of his allies, in regard to South America. In the same month of December of 1823, a formal invitation was addressed by Spain to the courts of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, proposing to establish a conference at Paris, in order that the Plenipotentiaries, there assembled, might aid Spain in adjusting the affairs of her revolted provinces. These affairs were proposed to be adjusted in such manner as should retain the Sovereignty of Spain over them; and though the co-operation of the allies, by force of arms, was not directly solicited—such was evidently the object aimed at.

The King of Spain, in making this request to the members of the Holy Alliance, argued, as it had been seen he might argue. He quoted their doctrines of Laybach, and he pointed out the pernicious example of America; and he reminded them that their success, in Spain itself, had paved the way for successful operations against the spirit of liberty on this side the Atlantic.

The proposed meeting, however, did not take place. England had already taken a decided course; for, as early as October, Mr. Canning, in a conference with the French minister in London, informed him distinctly and expressly, that England would consider any foreign interference, by force or by menace, in the dispute between Spain and the colonies, as a motive for recognising the latter, without delay.

It is probable this determination of the English government was known here, at the commencement of the session of Congress; and it was under these circumstances, it was in this crisis, that Mr. Monroe's declaration was made. It was not then ascertained whether a meeting of the Allies would, or would not take place, to concert with Spain the means of re-establishing her power; but it was plain enough they would be pressed by Spain to aid her operations; and it was plain enough also, that they had no particular liking to what was taking place on this side the Atlantic, nor any great disinclination to interfere. This was the posture of affairs; and, sir, I concur entirely in the sentiment expressed in the resolution, of a gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Markly,) that this declaration of Mr. Monroe was wise, seasonable and patriotic.

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